Hydraulic Analysis of Low Stage Conveyance Feasibility and Forward Pump Capacities and Effectiveness

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Question



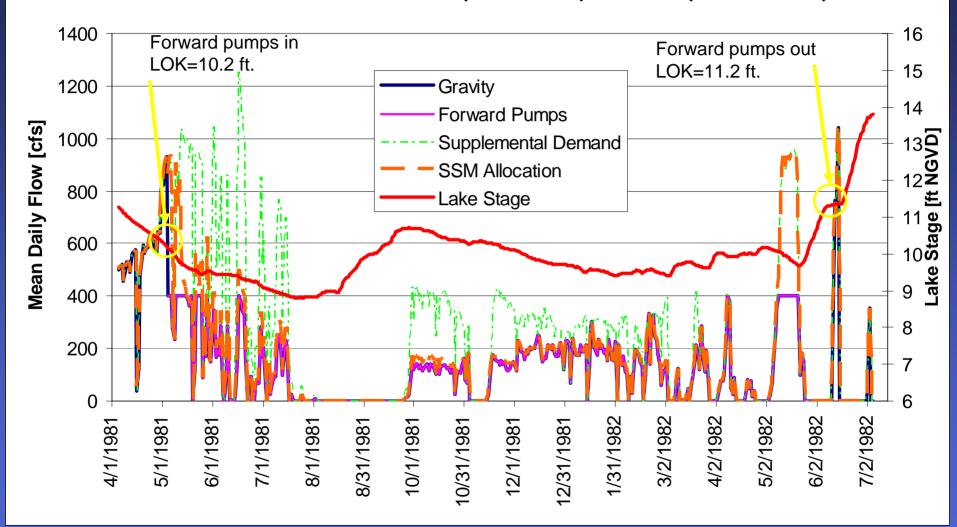
Does the South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM) provide an adequate representation of the (conveyance) capacity for water control structures (S-351, S-354 and S-352) under gravity conditions and low Lake Okeechobee stages?

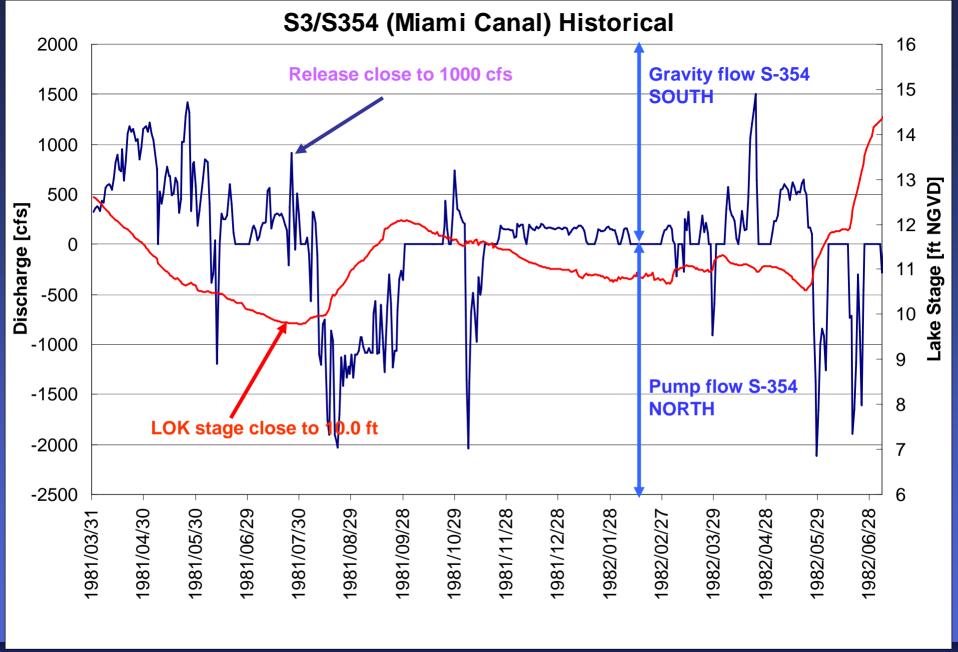
Research

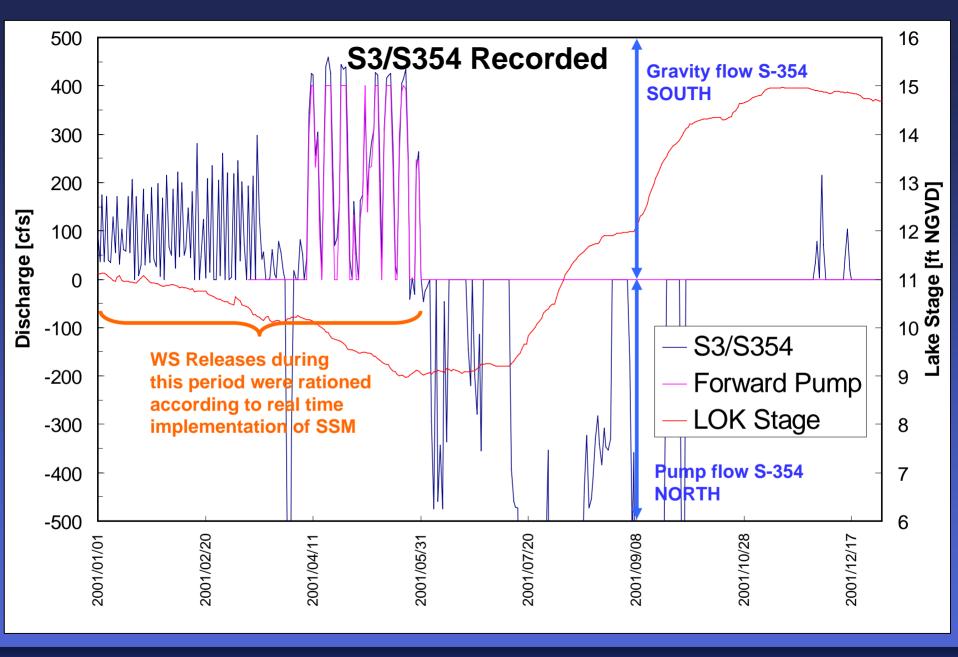
- Analyzed model output from the LORSS simulations, more specifically before, during and after forward pump events.
- Examined historical recorded Lake releases under different Lake stages for the period 1970-2000.
- Examined historical recorded Lake releases and stages during the 2000-2001 drought.



SFWMM Simulated Supplemental Demands, Allocations and Releases Excursion #6 4/8/1981-6/6/1982 (alt-1bs2-m) S3/S354 (Miami Canal)







Observations

- The SFWMM simulations show apparently high WS gravity releases before or following forward pump events
- Historical data for the 1981-1982 drought show similar gravity releases under Lake stages around 10.0 ft NGVD
- During the 2000-2001 drought, in general, the magnitude of gravity releases before forward pumping was less than the magnitude of releases with forward pumps



Conclusions

For the LORSS, gravity WS releases simulated by the SFWMM, before and after forward pump events (under low Lake stages), are realistic when compared to historical records.

Resolution to Other Issues

- Difference in gravity releases between the model and the 2000-2001 drought recorded data might be due to the application of different SSM allocation schemes.
- The loss of conveyance capacity in the SFWMM simulations, in the transition from gravity to forward pump, may be overcome in real time implementation by initiating temporary forward pump installation/operation at lower Lake stages.

Questions?